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Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(a) and Local Rule 37-2.1, plaintiff Trenton Smith ("Plaintiff") and defendants Nelk, Inc., Nelk USA, Inc., Metacard, LLC, Kyle Forgeard and John Shahidi (collectively, "Defendants") submit this joint stipulation regarding the discovery dispute between Plaintiff and Defendants. As required by Local Rule 37-1, on August 22, 2025, September 2, 2025, and September 9, 2025, counsel for the parties met and conferred and have also sent numerous correspondences and met over zoom to discuss these issues in a good faith effort to eliminate as many of the disputes as possible. *See* Declaration of John P. Kristensen ("*Kristensen Decl.*") ¶¶ 2-10, Exs. 1-7.

I. PLAINTIFFS' INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

A. The Nature of the Case & Dispute

Plaintiff filed a putative class action lawsuit alleging Defendants sold digital assets that did not have the characteristics, uses, or benefits Defendants advertised and promoted. Specifically, using their successful YouTube channel as a springboard, Defendants created the company Metacard, LLC, to sell digital assets, including the Full Send Metacard ("Metacard"), that would ostensibly provide the holder access to business investment opportunities in ventures such as lounges and gyms, as well as access to products and services. Defendants made statements regarding the Metacard's characteristics and benefits intended to promote the sale of the Metacard through various communication channels, including Defendants' podcast, a livestream, and an Instagram post.

Plaintiff, and many other individuals, spent thousands of dollars each to purchase the Metacard in reliance on Defendants' representations regarding the benefits of the Metacard. Defendant Shahidi assured Plaintiff and the Class that Defendants would be treating the Metacard venture "as a real business," like an initial public offering that "go[es] public" and "takes . . . money to build the business and grow the business." Defendants compared the Metacard to a "stock" or "decentralized stock."

Defendants raised \$23 million in hours. Plaintiff alleges they spent a tiny fraction of the funds and pocketed the rest.

B. Plaintiff Met and Conferred

Plaintiff served interrogatories and requests for production upon Defendants. Defendants served responses on or about August 6, 2025. Plaintiffs sent separate written correspondence about the interrogatories, and requests for production of documents and seeking L.R. 37-1 conferences on August 14, 2025, August 22, 2025, September 1, 2025 and September 3, 2025. Three Zoom conferences occurred on August 22, 2025, September 2, 2025, and September 9, 2025. See Kristensen Decl. ¶¶ 2-10, Exs. 1-7.

C. The General and Boilerplate Objections Must Be Overruled

The discovery responses were littered with pages and pages of general boiler plate objections. Defendants assert 18 general objections over 4 and ½ pages to the request for documents alone. Another 15 general objections and a general response were asserted over five pages to the interrogatories. *See Kristensen Decl.* ¶¶ 3 and 4, Exs. 1 and 2. Even after three (3) meet and confer zoom meetings, Defendants refuse to provide any legal support for their objections or waive a single objection.

Defendants continue to refuse to produce a single declaration explaining the need for the objections. *Gerawan Farming, Inc. v. Rehrig Pacific Co.*, 2013 WL 398740, *2 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 31, 2013); *see Marti v. Baires*, 2012 WL 2029720, *7 (E.D. Cal. June 5, 2012) (reliance on boilerplate objections is an abuse of the discovery process – especially when a party fails to submit any evidentiary declarations supporting such objections); *see A. Farber & Partners, Inc. v. Garber*, 234 F.R.D. 186, 188 (C.D. Cal. 2006) (general or boilerplate objections such as "overly burdensome and harassing" are improper). "The party objecting to discovery as vague or ambiguous has the burden to show such vagueness or ambiguity." *Bryant v. Armstrong*, 285 F.R.D. 596, 606 (S.D. Cal. 2012), *quoting Swackhammer v. Sprint Corp.*, 225 F.R.D. 658, 662 (D. Kan. 2004).

The general objections for each set of the interrogatories and document requests need to be overruled and supplemental responses need to have none of the general or boilerplate objections.

D. Information The Disputed Discovery Requests Seek

Plaintiff's interrogatories sought the identification of witnesses (2) and putative class members (3), the banking and financial accounts defendants used to collect and disburse the Metacard funds, and the amount of the main distributions by Defendants after receiving the \$23 million from Plaintiff and the Class (7 and 8).

Plaintiff's request sought documents about: (1) any insurance policies; (2, 24, and 27) corporate structure and employee flow charts of the entities, including corporate minutes about Metacard; (3) the roles involved in the Metacard NFT project; (4) contracts related to the Metacard NFT project; (5) and (6) the distribution of the \$23 million; (7 to 23, 26, 28) financial and accounting documents, marketing, investment related documents, complaints and buyback programs, disclaimers and terms with purchasers of NFTs (29 to 54) documents to or from specific individuals regarding the Metacard NFT project and the Bored Jerky Plan (nearly three years later, Defendants offered class members the opportunity to turn their Metacard investment into some form of equity in a beef jerky company.

E. Protective Order

Plaintiff has been seeking the entry of a Protective Order for months. The final dispute is about post judgment maintenance of the documents. Plaintiff's counsel has obligations to maintain their clients' records for up to five years potentially. Plaintiff agrees to post final judgment destruction, as long as Defense counsel agrees to maintain a copy of what was designated for that time period. Defense rejects that compromise.

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F. Conclusion

There is no phased discovery in this case. Plaintiff timely served discovery and met and conferred thoroughly and promptly. Defendants refused to withdraw a single objection. It is clear that Defendant is simply seek to obstruct at this time.

Defendants refused to produce any declarations supporting their objections, there is no privilege log, and only eight witnesses have been identified.

The objections (even to the request for insurance documents), failure to provide any substantive responses, or a single document evidence Defendants refusal to proceed with discovery in a good faith manner, in part, to prejudice Plaintiff's motion for class certification.

II. <u>DEFENDANT'S INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT</u>

This case is a putative class action that is pre-class certification, pre-initial disclosures, pre-protective order—and as of the Court's dismissal of the Amended Complaint without prejudice on September 16, pre-operative pleading. Defendants have produced information in response to the only discovery request that Plaintiff identified as relevant to his forthcoming class certification motion. And Defendants have agreed to produce documents in advance of the June 2026 fact discovery deadline. Accordingly, any dispute over discovery sought in this case is premature at this stage, and Plaintiff's motion should be denied.

A. Procedural Background

On May 21, 2025, Plaintiff filed his Amended Complaint (the "AC"). Dkt. No. 57. One week after filing the AC—in a transparent attempt to harass Defendants—Plaintiff's counsel filed a nearly identical complaint in California state court asserting the same allegations, on behalf of the same putative class, against the same Defendants, for the same alleged misconduct. Declaration of Rona S. Li ("Li Decl.") ¶ 3.

On September 16, 2025, Judge Slaughter dismissed the AC without prejudice and granted Plaintiff leave to file an amended pleading by October 7, 2025. Dkt.

No. 74. Plaintiff's counsel has stated that he intends to file an amended complaint.

On September 17, 2025, Plaintiff's counsel confirmed his prior agreement to continue the case schedule and to postpone Plaintiff's deposition of Drew Hill noticed for September 24 to a later date. Li Decl. ¶ 19. On September 22, Plaintiff filed the parties' joint stipulation to continue the case schedule. *Id.* ¶ 20. Under the continued case schedule, class certification briefing will conclude on January 22, 2026, and the fact discovery cut-off will be June 10, 2026. *Id.*

The parties have agreed—at the suggestion of Plaintiff's counsel, in fact—that initial disclosures should not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss is resolved. *Id.* \P 2. Additionally, the parties have been negotiating the terms of a protective order, but the protective order has not been finalized due to Plaintiff's delay and a dispute over a proposed provision of the order. *Id.* \P 4, 9, 17.

B. Defendants Have Provided Information that Plaintiff Requested for Class Certification

Plaintiff contends that he will be prejudiced in preparing his class certification motion without the requested discovery, but Defendants have provided the only discovery that Plaintiff identified as relevant to his class certification motion. Specifically, Plaintiff represented that he needed the information sought in Interrogatory No. 3 propounded to the corporate entities (identity of each Metacard purchaser) for class certification purposes. *Id.* ¶ 11. During the parties' meet-and-confers, Defendants explained that due to the anonymous nature of cryptocurrency transactions, they did not possess the names or contact information of Metacard purchasers but could provide cryptocurrency wallet addresses corresponding to the January 19, 2022 Metacard sale. *Id.* ¶¶ 6, 12. Defendants subsequently provided the list of cryptocurrency wallet addresses. *Id.* ¶ 22.

Defendants repeatedly asked Plaintiff to identify any additional discovery that he believes is necessary for his class certification motion and committed to work diligently to provide any such discovery in advance of Plaintiff's class certification deadline. *Id.* ¶¶ 11-12. But despite Defendants' repeated requests, Plaintiff has never identified any discovery necessary for class certification beyond Interrogatory No. 3. *Id.*

Accordingly, Plaintiff's claim that denial of the discovery sought herein will prejudice his class certification motion should be disregarded as baseless and raised without the required notice under L.R. 37-1.

C. Plaintiff's Discovery Dispute is Grossly Premature

It is well-settled that "[g]enerally, at the pre-class certification stage, discovery in a putative class action is limited to certification issues." *Tamimi v. SGS N. Am. Inc.*, 2020 WL 11273047, at *20, *23 (C.D. Cal. May 26, 2020) (discovery not relevant to class certification determination was "both premature and not proportionate to the needs of the case at this precertification juncture")¹; *Vinson v. Asset Mgmt. Specialists, Inc.*, 2015 WL 13914950, at *2 (C.D. Cal. June 9, 2015) (denying motion to compel where "Plaintiff has not shown that the requested discovery is relevant to the class certification motion," and "[i]nstead, Plaintiff's arguments focus on the merits of the case"). Moreover, focusing on class certification rather than merits discovery at this juncture is exactly what the Court's Scheduling Order contemplates: the class certification deadline is nearly seven months before the fact discovery cut-off. Dkt. No. 67. And as noted above, per the parties' agreement, the fact discovery cut-off is not until June 2026. Li Decl. ¶ 20.

Further, Defendants agreed to produce documents responsive to RFPs 2-24 and 26-28, as well as to RFPs 29-54 to the extent those documents are within the scope of Defendants' production in response to the other RFPs. Defendants will produce such documents in due course but should not be compelled to do so before exchanging initial disclosures and finalizing a protective order *nine months* before

omitted.

¹ Unless otherwise noted in Defendants' Introductory Statement and Positions, all emphasis is added, and all internal citations, quotation marks, and alterations are

the close of fact discovery simply because Plaintiff is impatient. *See Thunder Studios, Inc. v. Kazal*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (C.D. Cal. July 25, 2018) (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc. v. Space Sys./Loral, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (S.D. Cal. July 10, 2013) (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon v. Curtis Int'l, Ltd.*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 15, 2020) (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby v. Munguia*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 14, 2015) (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed). Indeed, as of the filing of this joint stipulation, there is no operative complaint in this case so the allegations subject to discovery are unclear, rendering any discovery disputes even more premature.

Plaintiff's motion should be denied.

I. GENERAL OBJECTIONS.

III. GENERAL RESPONSE AND GENERAL OBJECTIONS TO REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

GENERAL RESPONSE AND OBJECTIONS TO REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION:

The General Objections set forth below apply to the Requests generally and to the Definitions, Instructions, and the Individual Requests set forth therein. Unless otherwise stated, the General Objections shall have the same force and effect as if set forth in full in response to each Definition, Instruction, and Request. Any undertaking to search for, or provide information or Documents in response to, any Request is made subject to the General Objections.

1. Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, to the extent that they seek to impose burdens or obligations on Defendants that are broader than, inconsistent with or not authorized under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Local Rules of the United States

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- Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, on the grounds that they seek Documents or information (including electronic data) protected from discovery by the attorneyclient privilege, work-product doctrine, common interest privilege, joint defense privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, exemption, or immunity from discovery afforded under any applicable statute, rule, regulation, or the common law ("Privileged Information"). Defendants claim such privileges and protections to the extent implicated by the Requests and excludes privileged or protected material from their responses to the Requests. Any disclosure of such privileged or protected material in response to the Requests is inadvertent and not intended to waive those privileges and protections. If a Document or information containing or reflecting Privileged Information is inadvertently produced by Defendants, Plaintiff will return the Document or information and not rely on it. Defendants expressly reserve the right to object at any stage of this action to the introduction into evidence of Documents and information prepared by or at the direction of Defendants' attorneys, or by its attorneys' representatives or agents in anticipation of litigation or for trial, and Documents and information subject to any other privilege, protection, or immunity available under governing law.
- 3. Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, to the extent that they seek Documents or information protected by their privacy rights or the privacy rights of other defendants in this Action and/or third parties. Any disclosure of such material in

- 4. Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, on the grounds that they seek Documents or information that are not relevant to the subject matter of the Action or to any claims or defenses at issue in the Action.
- 5. Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, to the extent that they purport to require Defendants to produce Documents without any date restriction, or without regard to the Relevant Period, and therefore seek Documents that are not relevant to any party's claim or defense or proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants' counsel is willing to meet and confer with Plaintiff to determine an appropriate time period for the Requests.
- 6. Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, to the extent that they seek Documents that are cumulative or duplicative.
- 7. Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, to the extent that they are vague, ambiguous, or fail to describe the requested Documents or information with reasonable particularity, on the grounds that such failure impermissibly requires Defendants to speculate as to the Documents Plaintiff seeks.
- 8. Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, to the extent that they seek "all Documents" concerning a matter, on the grounds that such Requests are unreasonable, unduly burdensome, duplicative, cumulative, and seek irrelevant Documents. To the extent that Documents are produced in response to such Requests, they will be limited to

- 9. Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, to the extent that they purport to require Defendants to conduct anything beyond a reasonable and diligent search for readily accessible Documents (including electronic Documents) from readily available sources (including electronic sources) where responsive Documents reasonably would be expected to be found, and to the extent that the Requests purport to require Defendants to exceed their obligations under the Applicable Rules.
- 10. Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, to the extent that they purport to impose an obligation to produce any information or Documents that are newly created or received after the receipt of Requests, because efforts to produce such information or Documents would be unduly burdensome and require unreasonable expense.
- 11. Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, to the extent that they purport to require Defendants to draw subjective or legal conclusions, or are predicated on subjective or legal conclusions or arguments. Subject to and without waiving any objection, Defendants state that any response, production of Documents, or provision of information in response to the Requests is not intended to provide, and shall not constitute or be construed as providing, an admission concerning any of the terms used in the Requests.
- 12. Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, to the extent that the Requests, Definitions, or Instructions contain inaccurate, incomplete or misleading descriptions of the facts, persons, relationships, or events underlying the Action. Defendants further object to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, to the extent that they assume the existence of facts that do not exist or the occurrence of

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events that did not take place. Any response, production of Documents or provision of information in response to the Requests is not intended to provide, and shall not constitute or be construed as providing, an admission that any factual predicates stated in the Requests are accurate.

- 13. Defendants object generally to the Requests, including the Definitions and Instructions set forth therein, to the extent that they purport to require production of Documents within 30 days on the grounds that such request is unreasonable and unduly burdensome. Defendants will make their productions on a rolling basis until complete.
- 14. Defendants' agreement to produce the Documents identified below is subject to the parties' ability to reach agreement on appropriate search terms, custodians, and a date range to collect potentially responsive Documents. Defendants will collect Documents for review in accordance with an agreement between the parties or order of the Court.
- Defendants will produce such Documents or information only in accordance with the Applicable Rules.
- 16. A response by Defendants that they will produce Documents in response to a specific Request shall not be interpreted as an affirmation that such Documents in fact exist or that they are within Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Such a response is merely intended to reflect that if non-objectionable, nonprivileged Documents exist, are within Defendants' possession, custody, or control and are identified pursuant to a search conducted in accordance with search parameters to be agreed upon by the parties or ordered by the Court, Defendants will produce them in response to the specific Request.
- 17. Defendants respond to these Requests to the best of their present knowledge and reserve the right to revise, correct, amend and/or supplement their objections and responses to the Requests.

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18. Defendants' counsel is available to meet and confer at a mutually agreeable time regarding the appropriate scope of any Requests to which Defendants have objected. To the extent the parties reach agreement on any different or further production in response to such Request, Defendants will endeavor to conduct a reasonable and proportional search for and produce relevant, responsive, nonprivileged Documents, if any exist, within a reasonable time following such agreement.

PLAINTIFF'S LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY THE GENERAL AND

BOILERPLATE OBJECTIONS TO PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF

DOCUMENTS MUST BE OVERRULED

General objections are not permitted in the Central District. Furthermore, a party responding to a request must *affirmatively* state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). "A proper written response should also provide sufficient information for the requesting party, and the court, to be satisfied that the responding party conducted an adequate investigation for responsive materials." *In re Rivera*, No. CV 16-4676, 2017 WL 5163695, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 14, 2017); *Leon v. URL Pharma, Inc.*, 2025 WL 1723148, at *4 (C.D. Cal. May 16, 2025).

Defendants continue to refuse to produce a single declaration explaining the need for the objections. *Gerawan Farming, Inc. v. Rehrig Pacific Co.*, 2013 WL 398740, *2 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 31, 2013); *see Marti v. Baires*, 2012 WL 2029720, *7 (E.D. Cal. June 5, 2012) (reliance on boilerplate objections is an abuse of the discovery process – especially when a party fails to submit any evidentiary declarations supporting such objections); *see A. Farber & Partners, Inc. v. Garber*, 234 F.R.D. 186, 188 (C.D. Cal. 2006) (general or boilerplate objections such as "overly burdensome and harassing" are improper). "The party objecting to

discovery as vague or ambiguous has the burden to show such vagueness or ambiguity." *Bryant v. Armstrong*, 285 F.R.D. 596, 606 (S.D. Cal. 2012), *quoting Swackhammer v. Sprint Corp.*, 225 F.R.D. 658, 662 (D. Kan. 2004).

An entity that withholds discovery materials based on a privilege must provide sufficient information (i.e., a privilege log) to enable the requesting party to evaluate the applicability of the privilege or other protection. Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(b)(5); see *Clarke v. American Commerce Nat'l Bank*, 974 F.2d 127, 129 (9th Cir. 1992). Failure to provide sufficient information may constitute a waiver of the privilege. See *Eureka Financial Corp. v. Hartford Acc. & Indem. Co.*, 136 F.R.D. 179, 182-83 (E.D. Cal. 1991) (a "blanket objection" to each document on the ground of attorney-client privilege with no further description is clearly insufficient); *Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. v. West*, 748 F.2d 540, 542 (10th Cir. 1984) (attorney-client privilege waived when defendant did not make a timely and sufficient showing that the documents were protected by privilege).

The general objections for each set of the requests need to be overruled and supplemental responses need to have none of the general or boilerplate objections.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Nothing in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Central District of California Local Civil Rules, or Your Honor's Rules prohibits parties from making general objections. Further, Plaintiff's demand for declarations setting forth the basis for Defendants' objections is premature and should be denied because Defendants have not yet produced documents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed to resolve this dispute by stating that when they produced documents, they would provide a privilege log associated with the production and supplement their response and/or provide a declaration if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 15.

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Because Defendants have agreed to provide a privilege log and to supplement their response and/or provide a declaration if necessary to specify the basis for withholding documents, Plaintiff's dispute over the general objections is premature and should be denied. *Cf. Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

IV. GENERAL RESPONSE AND GENERAL OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORIES

GENERAL RESPONSE AND OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORIES:

I. GENERAL RESPONSES.

The following General Responses apply to each Interrogatory and are hereby incorporated by reference into the individual responses to each Interrogatory and shall have the same force and effect as if fully set forth in the individual response to each Interrogatory.

- 1. Defendant's responses to the Interrogatories are made to the best of Defendant's present knowledge, information, and belief. These responses are at all times subject to such additional or different information that discovery or further investigation may disclose and, while based on the present state of Defendant's recollections, are subject to such refreshing of recollection, and such additional knowledge of facts, as may result from Defendant's further discovery or investigation.
- 2. Defendant reserves the right to make any use of, or to introduce at any hearing and at trial, documents responsive to the Interrogatories but discovered

- 3. The provision of a response to any of these Interrogatories does not constitute a waiver of any objection regarding the use of said response in these proceedings. Defendant reserves all objections or other questions as to the competency, relevance, materiality, privilege, or admissibility as evidence in any subsequent proceeding or hearing or trial of this or any other action for any purpose whatsoever of these responses and any document or thing produced in response to the Interrogatories.
- 4. By disclosing information in response to Plaintiff's Interrogatories and/or producing documents in response to Plaintiff's Interrogatories, Defendant does not admit that any definition provided or assertion made by Plaintiff is either factually correct or legally binding upon Defendant, and such information and/or documents do not waive any of Defendant's objections.
- 5. Defendant reserves the right to seek relief and a protective order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26, notwithstanding any responses Defendant has provided herein.
- 6. Discovery is ongoing, and Defendant expressly reserves the right to supplement or amend any response to any Interrogatory.
- 7. Defendant reserves the right to object on any ground at any time to such other or supplemental interrogatories as Plaintiff may at any time propound involving or relating to the subject matter of these Interrogatories.

II. GENERAL OBJECTIONS.

The General Objections set forth below apply to the Interrogatories generally. Unless otherwise stated, the General Objections shall have the same force and effect as if set forth in full in response to each Interrogatory. Any response to an Interrogatory is made subject to the General Objections.

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- 1. Defendant objects generally to the Interrogatories to the extent that they seek to impose burdens or obligations on Defendant that are broader than, inconsistent with or not authorized under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Local Rules of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, other applicable rules or laws, the Stipulated Protective Order to be entered in this Action, the discovery protocol to be agreed upon by the parties, or any other order entered by the Court in or applicable to, this Action (the "Applicable Rules"). Subject to and without waiving any objections, in responding to these Interrogatories Defendant will construe the Interrogatories in accordance with the Applicable Rules.
- 2. Defendant objects generally to the Interrogatories on the grounds that they seek information protected from discovery by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, common interest privilege, joint defense privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, exemption, or immunity from discovery afforded under any applicable statute, rule, regulation, or the common law ("Privileged Information"). Defendant claims such privileges and protections to the extent implicated by the Interrogatories and excludes privileged or protected information from its responses to the Interrogatories. Any disclosure of such privileged or protected information in response to the Interrogatories is inadvertent and not intended to waive those privileges and protections. If information containing or reflecting Privileged Information is inadvertently disclosed by Defendant, Plaintiff will not rely on it. Defendant expressly reserves the right to object at any stage of this Action to the introduction into evidence of Privileged Information.
- 3. Defendant objects generally to the Interrogatories to the extent that they seek information protected by its privacy rights or the privacy rights of other defendants in this Action and/or third parties. Any disclosure of such information in response to the Interrogatories is inadvertent and not intended to waive those

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protections. Defendant reserves the right to demand that Plaintiff sequester any such information consistent with the Applicable Rules.

- 4. Defendant objects generally to the Interrogatories on the grounds that they seek information that is not relevant to the subject matter of the Action or to any claims or defenses at issue in the Action.
- 5. Defendant objects generally to the Interrogatories on the grounds that they seek information that is not proportional to the needs of the case.
- 6. Defendant objects generally to the Interrogatories to the extent that they seek information that is cumulative or duplicative.
- 7. Defendant objects generally to the Interrogatories to the extent that they are vague, ambiguous, or fail to describe the requested information with reasonable particularity, on the grounds that such failure impermissibly requires Defendant to speculate as to the information Plaintiff seeks.
- 8. Defendant objects generally to the Interrogatories to the extent that they seek "all" information concerning a matter, on the grounds that such Requests are unreasonable, unduly burdensome, duplicative, cumulative, and seek irrelevant information. To the extent that information is provided in response to such Interrogatories, it will be limited to information that is appropriately discoverable and proportional to the needs of the Action.
- 9. Defendant objects generally to the Interrogatories to the extent that they purport to impose an obligation to disclose any information that is newly received after the receipt of the Interrogatories, because efforts to disclose such information would be unduly burdensome and require unreasonable expense.
- 10. Defendant objects generally to the Interrogatories to the extent that they purport to require Defendant to draw subjective or legal conclusions or are predicated on subjective or legal conclusions or arguments. Subject to and without waiving any objection, Defendant states that any response or provision of information in response to the Interrogatories is not intended to provide, and shall

- 11. Defendant objects generally to the Interrogatories to the extent that the Interrogatories contain inaccurate, incomplete or misleading descriptions of the facts, persons, relationships, or events underlying the Action. Defendant further objects to the Interrogatories to the extent that they assume the existence of facts that do not exist or the occurrence of events that did not take place. Any response or provision of information in response to the Interrogatories is not intended to provide, and shall not constitute or be construed as providing, an admission that any factual predicates stated in the Interrogatories are accurate.
- 12. Defendant will disclose information only in accordance with the Applicable Rules.
- 13. A response by Defendant that it will disclose information in response to a specific Interrogatory shall not be interpreted as an affirmation that such information in fact exists or that it is within Defendant's possession, custody, or control. Such a response is merely intended to reflect that if responsive information exists, and is within Defendant's possession, custody, or control, Defendant will disclose such information in response to the specific Interrogatory in accordance with the Applicable Rules.
- 14. Defendant responds to these Interrogatories to the best of its present knowledge and reserves the right to revise, correct, amend and/or supplement its objections and responses to the Interrogatories.
- 15. Defendant's counsel is available to meet and confer at a mutually agreeable time regarding the appropriate scope of any Interrogatories to which Defendant has objected. To the extent the parties reach agreement on any different or further disclosure in response to such Interrogatory, Defendant will endeavor to provide responsive information within a reasonable time following such agreement.

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PLAINTIFF'S LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY THE GENERAL AND BOILERPLATE OBJECTIONS TO PLAINTIFF'S INTERROGATORIES MUST BE OVERRULED

General objections are not permitted in the Central District. Furthermore, a party responding to a request must *affirmatively* state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). "A proper written response should also provide sufficient information for the requesting party, and the court, to be satisfied that the responding party conducted an adequate investigation for responsive materials." *In re Rivera*, No. CV 16-4676, 2017 WL 5163695, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 14, 2017); *Leon v. URL Pharma, Inc.*, 2025 WL 1723148, at *4 (C.D. Cal. May 16, 2025).

Defendants continue to refuse to produce a single declaration explaining the need for the objections. *Gerawan Farming, Inc. v. Rehrig Pacific Co.*, 2013 WL 398740, *2 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 31, 2013); *see Marti v. Baires*, 2012 WL 2029720, *7 (E.D. Cal. June 5, 2012) (reliance on boilerplate objections is an abuse of the discovery process – especially when a party fails to submit any evidentiary declarations supporting such objections); *see A. Farber & Partners, Inc. v. Garber*, 234 F.R.D. 186, 188 (C.D. Cal. 2006) (general or boilerplate objections such as "overly burdensome and harassing" are improper). "The party objecting to discovery as vague or ambiguous has the burden to show such vagueness or ambiguity." *Bryant v. Armstrong*, 285 F.R.D. 596, 606 (S.D. Cal. 2012), *quoting Swackhammer v. Sprint Corp.*, 225 F.R.D. 658, 662 (D. Kan. 2004).

An entity that withholds discovery materials based on a privilege must provide sufficient information (i.e., a privilege log) to enable the requesting party to evaluate the applicability of the privilege or other protection. Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(b)(5); see *Clarke v. American Commerce Nat'l Bank*, 974 F.2d 127, 129 (9th

Cir. 1992). Failure to provide sufficient information may constitute a waiver of the privilege. See *Eureka Financial Corp. v. Hartford Acc. & Indem. Co.*, 136 F.R.D. 179, 182-83 (E.D. Cal. 1991) (a "blanket objection" to each document on the ground of attorney-client privilege with no further description is clearly insufficient); *Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. v. West*, 748 F.2d 540, 542 (10th Cir. 1984) (attorney-client privilege waived when defendant did not make a timely and sufficient showing that the documents were protected by privilege).

The general objections for each set of the requests need to be overruled and supplemental responses need to have none of the general or boilerplate objections.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Nothing in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Central District of California Local Civil Rules, or Your Honor's Rules prohibits parties from making general objections. Further, Plaintiff's demand for declarations setting forth the basis for Defendants' objections is premature and should be denied because Defendants have stated that they will supplement their Interrogatory responses as they obtain additional detail over the course of discovery.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed to resolve this dispute by stating that they would supplement their response to remove any objections inapplicable to a particular Interrogatory response and to specify what information was being withheld, if any, and the basis for withholding such information. Li Decl. ¶¶ 6, 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to supplement their Interrogatory responses as necessary, Plaintiff's dispute over the general objections is premature and should be denied. *Cf. Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature

when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

V. <u>INTERROGATORIES</u>

INTERROGATORY No. 2:

Please identify each individual and, if known, the address, the email address and telephone number of every person who was involved with the inception/development/marketing/sales/information technology for Metacard and/or Bored Jerky, including a short summary of their role.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 2:

Defendant incorporates herein the General Objections stated above. Defendant objects to this Interrogatory on the grounds that it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and not proportional to the needs of this case. Defendant further objects to this Interrogatory as duplicative of Interrogatory No. 1. Defendant further objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks to require it to disclose information subject to the attorney-client privilege or work product doctrine.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendant refers to its response to Interrogatory No. 1 above.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 1:

Defendant incorporates herein the General Objections stated above. Defendant objects to this Interrogatory on the grounds that it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and not proportional to the needs of this case. Defendant further objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks to require it to disclose information subject to the attorney-client privilege or work product doctrine.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendant responds that the individuals listed below were primarily responsible for the Metacard program and are likely to have information related to the allegations in the operative Complaint.

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Name	Role	Contact
John Shahidi	President	jhs@fullsend.com
Kyle Forgeard	Owner/CEO	kyle@fullsend.com
Sam Shahidi	COO	sammy@fullsend.com
Drew Hill	Director of Operations	drew@fullsend.com
Roland Shen	Web Development	roland@happydad.com
Alan Ardalan	Accounting	alan@shots.com
Jennifer Jaeger	Operations	jenn@fullsend.com

BRIEF REASONS WHY THE RESPONSE IS DEFECTIVE

Plaintiff has no idea what witnesses are not being identified based on the fusillade of objections. The request for witnesses is clearly within the scope of discovery. The interrogatory sought the names of all individuals who were involved with Metacard and/or Bored Jerky, and a short summary of their role.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26 provides that a party may obtain discovery "regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). "Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable." *Id.* "Relevancy, for the purposes of discovery, is defined broadly, although it is not without ultimate and necessary boundaries." *Gonzales v. Google, Inc.*, 234 F.R.D. 674, 679-80 (N.D. Cal. 2006).

Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(a)(1) (requiring production of the name, address, and telephone number of individuals likely to have discoverable information relevant to the disputed facts of a case); Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(b)(1) ("the scope of discovery [includes] ... the identity and location of persons who know of any discoverable matter"); see also Dixon v. Certainteed Corp., 164 F.R.D. 685, 689 (D. Kan. 1996) (requiring disclosure of the addresses and telephone numbers of defendant's employees, and noting that defendant's concern that plaintiff would contact the

employees outside of defendant's presence was not "cause to unilaterally disregard its duties of disclosure under Rule 26(a)").

"Central to the discovery process is the identification of potential witnesses." *Puerto v. Sup. Ct.*, 158 Cal.App.4th 1242, 1249 (2008). The *Puerto* Court succinctly explained the request for the identity of witness as "[t]his is basic civil discovery." Id. at 1254.

There was no declaration supporting Defendant's boilerplate objections that this request was overly broad, unduly burdensome or not proportional. Plaintiff is seeking at least \$23M for fraud. The identity of all of Defendants employees and agents is not a large burden. This is basic civil discovery. "The disclosure of names, addresses, and telephone numbers is a common practice in the class action context." *Artis*, 276 F.R.D. at 352; *accord Algee v. Nordstrom Inc.*, 2012 WL 1575314, at *4 (N.D. Cal. May 3, 2012); *Sandres v. Corr. Corp. of Am.*, 2011 WL 475068, at *4 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 4, 2011) ("[P]roviding residential telephone numbers and addresses for percipient witnesses is 'ordinary' and 'routine' and does not constitute a serious invasion of privacy rights.")

As I explained, this is standard discovery. Defendants do not get to just name relevant witnesses that they want, but need to identify the people with information that Plaintiff would like to know about. The parties have a dispute. Defendants need to waive all responses and provide further responses, without objections. The addresses and contact information for all non-directors must be provided.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Defendants' response identifies individuals primarily responsible for the Metacard program and are likely to have information related to the allegations in the Amended Complaint. After Plaintiff took issue with this response, Defendants stated during multiple conferences with Plaintiff that they would supplement their response to identify additional individuals if necessary as discovery proceeds.

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Plaintiff cites Federal Rule of Civil Procedure ("FRCP") 26(a) for the proposition that a party must disclose the name and contact information of individuals likely to have discoverable information relevant to the litigation. Defendants do not dispute this proposition. As Defendants have stated during the parties' conferences, Defendants will provide such information in their initial disclosures as required by FRCP 26(a), but the parties agreed to exchange initial disclosures after resolution of the motion to dismiss. *See* Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 16.

Because Defendants agreed to supplement their response to this Interrogatory and fact discovery is at an early stage, and because the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Interrogatory is premature and should be denied. *Cf. Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

INTERROGATORY No. 3:

Please identify each purchaser of a Metacard, NFT and, if known, their address, the email address and telephone number.

DEFECTIVE RESPONSE INTERROGATORY NO. 3:

Defendant incorporates herein the General Objections stated above. Defendant objects to this Interrogatory on the grounds that it seeks information outside of its possession, custody, or control. Defendant further objects to this Interrogatory as overly broad, unduly burdensome, and not proportional to the needs of this case. Defendant further objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks to require it to disclose information subject to the attorney-client privilege or

work product doctrine.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendant responds that it does not have the necessary knowledge or information to identify the identity of each Metacard purchaser or their contact information. Metacard purchases were conducted through cryptocurrency wallets.

BRIEF REASONS WHY THE RESPONSE IS DEFECTIVE

Just because Metacard does not know the identity of each purchaser, they still must provide the information on all other purchasers for which they have information. Defendants object, then state, since we don't have the identity of 100% of the purchasers, Plaintiffs get none.

Plaintiff is requesting the contact information of the putative class members, if Defendant has them. If they do not, Plaintiff is requesting the wallet information, as Plaintiff can use that to contact the putative class members. **Pre-Sale List**

If Defendants are aware of certain putative class members (maybe they showed up at an event, or contacted you), then Plaintiff is entitled to that information. If Defendants only have the wallet address, that should be provided. Each wallet address is uniquely identified and linked to an email address and bank account, ensuring that, like an email address, it is specific to a particular user. *CipherBlade, LLC v. CipherBlade, LLC*, 2024 WL 69164 (D. Alaska Jan. 5, 2024) (permitting service of summons via NFT and blockchain to digital wallets.). If it is good for jurisdictional purposes, it is good for Plaintiff.

All grounds for objection to an interrogatory must be stated "with specificity." FRCP 33(b)(4). Where an interrogatory is overbroad, the responding party should answer whatever part of the question is proper, object to the balance and provide some meaningful explanation of the basis for the objection. *Mitchell v. National R.R. Passenger Corp.*, 208 FRD 455, 458, fn. 4 (D DC 2002). There was no specificity or declarations.

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Discovery of putative class members is routinely provided. Generally, the Ninth Circuit has favored "allowing class contact discovery unless it is apparent that [p]laintiff cannot maintain the action on behalf of the class. *Goundar v. Redfin Corp.*, 2014 WL 12524649, at *2 (C.D. Cal. July 21, 2014). Indeed, "the better and more advisable practice for a District Court to follow is to afford the litigants an opportunity to present evidence as to whether a class action is maintainable." *Vinole*, 571 F.3d at 942 (quoting *Doninger v. Pac. Nw. Bell, Inc.*, 564 F.2d 1304, 1313 (9th Cir. 1977)) (internal quotations omitted). "And, the necessary antecedent to the presentation of evidence is, in most cases, enough discovery to obtain the material, especially when the information is within the sole possession of the defendant." *Doninger*, 564 F.2d at 1313 (citations omitted); *see also Faraji v. Target Corp.*, 2017 WL 8292781 (C.D. Cal. April 28, 2017).

Further, notice has been approved to similar claims. See *DraftKings* (class settlement for purchasers of NFTs).

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As Defendants set forth in their response to this Request and further explained during the parties' conferences, due to the anonymous nature of cryptocurrency transactions, Defendants are not able to ascertain the names or contact information of Metacard purchasers but can ascertain the cryptocurrency wallet addresses corresponding to the January 19, 2022 Metacard sales. Li Decl. ¶ 6.

In Plaintiff's September 3 letter requesting a L.R. 37-1 conference, Plaintiff stated, for the first time, that the information requested in this Interrogatory was sought for class certification purposes. *Id.* ¶ 11. During the parties' next conference on September 9, Defendants stated that they would supplement their response to Interrogatory No. 3 to provide the cryptocurrency wallet addresses corresponding to the January 19, 2022 Metacard sales. *Id.* ¶ 12. Defendants told Plaintiff that they would provide this information by the end of the month, given Plaintiff's

representations that the information was needed for class certification purposes. *Id.* Defendants subsequently supplemented their response to this Interrogatory on September 22. *Id.* \P 21.

Accordingly, Defendants do not believe there is a dispute over this Interrogatory.

INTERROGATORY No. 7:

State the total amount of money or cryptocurrency raised from the sale of Metacard NFTs and provide a detailed breakdown of how those funds were used or distributed. In your answer, include:(a) the total number of NFTs sold and the revenue received (in USD or ETH, specifying the conversion if needed), and (b) for each major category of expenditure or distribution, the amount and purpose.

DEFECTIVE RESPONSE INTERROGATORY NO. 7:

Defendant incorporates herein the General Objections stated above. Defendant objects to this Interrogatory on the grounds that it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and not proportional to the needs of this case. Defendant further objects to this Interrogatory on the grounds that it seeks sensitive personal information and violates applicable privacy rights. Defendant further objects to this Interrogatory to the extent that the requested information is in the public domain and therefore equally accessible to Plaintiff. Defendant further objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks to require it to disclose information subject to the attorney-client privilege or work product doctrine. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendant responds as follows:

On January 19, 2022, ten thousand (10,000) Metacard NFTs were sold at the price of approximately .75 Ethereum ("ETH") per Metacard (the "Metacard Sale"). Defendants raised approximately 7,400 ETH from the sale. Based on the price of ETH at the time of the Metacard Sale, this converted to approximately \$23 million (\$23,000,000) U.S. dollars ("USD").

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Of the funds received from the Metacard Sale, most went to the Nelk corporate entities (Nelk USA, Inc. and Metacard, LLC), which paid for events and benefits for Metacard holders. Another portion of the funds went toward compensating individuals who were involved in the operations and/or marketing of Metacard. Finally, another portion of the funds went toward other expenses, such as marketing expenses, server costs, and the domain purchase.

REASONS WHY THE RESPONSE IS DEFECTIVE

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26 provides that a party may obtain discovery "regarding any populished matter that is relevant to any party's claim."

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26 provides that a party may obtain discovery "regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). "Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable." *Id.* "Relevancy, for the purposes of discovery, is defined broadly, although it is not without ultimate and necessary boundaries." *Gonzales v. Google, Inc.*, 234 F.R.D. 674, 679-80 (N.D. Cal. 2006).

Plaintiff is not seeking that much information. It should be readily available and not difficult to allocate. Defendants indicated in their response where the \$23 million went:

Of the funds received from the Metacard Sale, most went to the Nelk corporate entities (Nelk USA, Inc. and Metacard, LLC), which paid for events and benefits for Metacard holders. Another portion of the funds went toward compensating individuals who were involved in the operations and/or marketing of Metacard. Finally, another portion of the funds went toward other expenses, such as marketing expenses, server costs, and the domain purchase.

It appears there are four areas where the \$23 million went: (1) most went to corporate entities; (2) for events and benefits for Metacard holders; (3) toward compensating individuals who were involved in the operations and/or marketing of Metacard; (4) other expenses, such as marketing expenses, server costs, and the

domain purchase.

If most went to Nelk corporate entities, which ones, and how much? Also, where did the rest go?

Secondarily, what events and benefits for Metacard holders occurred, and how much?

Third, which individual were compensated for "operations and/or marketing" and how much?

Fourth, how much for other expenses, such as marketing expenses, server costs and the domain purchase.

The interrogatory response is intentionally vague and needs a complete response.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Defendants provided a response to this Interrogatory and told Plaintiffs during multiple conferences that they would supplement their response with additional detail when they are in a position to do so. Li Decl. ¶¶ 6, 16. This is entirely proper. *See Hason v. L.A. Cnty.*, 2013 WL 12377031, at *1 (C.D. Cal. July 17, 2013) ("When parties do not have the ability to answer an interrogatory or a request for production," the appropriate course is to respond with the information available and supplement that information when it becomes available.). As explained above, Plaintiff's motion to compel a further response at this stage is premature because there is no operative pleading, class certification has not been briefed or decided, and the parties have not exchanged initial disclosures or finalized a protective order.

Further, Plaintiff seeks to modify this Interrogatory with additional questions posed in his L.R. 37-1 correspondence and this Joint Stipulation (*e.g.*, "If most went to Nelk corporate entities, which ones and how much? Also, where did the rest go?"). But a party cannot be compelled to answer additional questions that were not posed in the Interrogatory. *See Page v. Minn. Life Ins. Co.*, 2020 WL 5093087, at

*3 (C.D. Cal. June 26, 2020) (where a modified interrogatory changed the original interrogatory, the court refused to compel the party to supplement its response); Givens v. Cal. Dep't of Corr. & Rehab., 2023 WL 6313986, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Sep. 28, 2023) ("[T]he meet and confer process does not include an ability to revise a discovery request and then challenge a defendant's failure to respond to a proposed revision. . . . If, through the meet and confer process, a party determines that a different request needed to be propounded, such party is required to propound a second set of discovery so that it is clear a response is sought to the revised request"); Patton v. Loadholt, 2020 WL 5095858, at *4 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 28, 2020) (clarification of an interrogatory during a meet and confer "falls outside the scope of the information sought" because "Plaintiff cannot use the meet and confer process to expand his discovery requests").

Because Defendants agreed to supplement their response to this Interrogatory and fact discovery is at an early stage, Plaintiff's dispute over this Interrogatory is premature and should be denied. *Cf. Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

INTERROGATORY NO. 8:

Identify all bank accounts, cryptocurrency wallets, or other financial accounts that held the proceeds from Metacard NFT sales or were used to transact Metacard-related finances. For each account or wallet, provide the name of the financial institution or platform (or blockchain address), the name of the account holder or controller (e.g., Metacard LLC account at Bank X, or Ethereum wallet

controlled by John Shahidi), and the persons authorized to access or manage those funds. In addition, for each such account, indicate the current balance or disposition of funds if the account was later emptied or closed. (These interrogatory traces where the money went and who had control over it.)

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 8:

Defendant incorporates herein the General Objections stated above. Defendant objects to this Interrogatory on the grounds that it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and not proportional to the needs of this case. Defendant further objects to this Interrogatory on the grounds that it seeks sensitive personal information and violates applicable privacy rights. Defendant further objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks to require it to disclose information subject to the attorney-client privilege or work product doctrine. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendant responds as follows:

The ETH from the Metacard Sale was initially received by a contract wallet controlled by Defendant. The ETH was subsequently distributed into various cryptocurrency wallets belonging to the Nelk corporate entities (Nelk USA, Inc. and Metacard, LLC), and to the individuals referenced in the Response to Interrogatory No. 7 above as compensation for their involvement in the operations and/or marketing of Metacard. To transact finances relating to Metacard, Defendant either (1) made payments directly from a cryptocurrency wallet belonging to the Nelk corporate entities, or (2) transferred ETH from a cryptocurrency wallet belonging to the Nelk corporate entities to a cryptocurrency exchange such as Coinbase or Kraken in order to exchange the ETH for USD, and subsequently transferred the funds in USD to a bank account belonging to Nelk USA, Inc.

BRIEF REASONS WHY THE RESPONSE IS DEFECTIVE

The response is incomplete on purpose. For the same reasons identified pertaining to interrogatory seven (7), this information is discoverable. Any privilege is balanced against the need in this case and the protective order.

The interrogatory response is intentionally vague and needs a complete response identifying the financial accounts as requested.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Defendants provided a response to this Interrogatory and told Plaintiffs during multiple conferences that they would supplement their response with additional detail when they are in a position to do so. Li Decl. ¶¶ 6, 16. This is entirely proper. See Hason v. L.A. Cnty., 2013 WL 12377031, at *1 (C.D. Cal. July 17, 2013) ("When parties do not have the ability to answer an interrogatory or a request for production," the appropriate course is to respond with the information available and supplement that information when it becomes available.). As explained above, Plaintiff's motion to compel a further response at this stage is premature because there is no operative pleading, class certification has not been briefed or decided, and the parties have not exchanged initial disclosures or finalized a protective order.

Further, Plaintiff seeks to modify this Interrogatory with additional questions posed in his L.R. 37-1 correspondence and this Joint Stipulation (*e.g.*, "If most went to Nelk corporate entities, which ones and how much? Also, where did the rest go?"). But a party cannot be compelled to answer additional questions that were not posed in the Interrogatory. *See Page v. Minn. Life Ins. Co.*, 2020 WL 5093087, at *3 (C.D. Cal. June 26, 2020) (where a modified interrogatory changed the original interrogatory, the court refused to compel the party to supplement its response); *Givens v. Cal. Dep't of Corr. & Rehab.*, 2023 WL 6313986, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Sep. 28, 2023) ("[T]he meet and confer process does not include an ability to revise a discovery request and then challenge a defendant's failure to respond to a proposed revision. . . . If, through the meet and confer process, a party determines that a different request needed to be propounded, such party is required to propound a second set of discovery so that it is clear a response is sought to the revised request"); *Patton v. Loadholt*, 2020 WL 5095858, at *4 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 28, 2020)

(clarification of an interrogatory during a meet and confer "falls outside the scope of the information sought" because "Plaintiff cannot use the meet and confer process to expand his discovery requests").

Because Defendants agreed to supplement their response to this Interrogatory and fact discovery is at an early stage, Plaintiff's dispute over this Interrogatory is premature and should be denied. *Cf. Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

VI. REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS REQUEST No. 1:

All **DOCUMENTS** including any insurance records, the complete policy (including any addendums or documents identifying additional insureds, etc.) for any policy of insurance through which **YOU** were or might be insured in any manner (for example, primary, pro-rata, or excess liability coverage or medical expense coverage) for the damages, claims, or actions that have arisen out of this matter.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST NO. 1:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-

client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants are willing to meet and confer with Plaintiff regarding this Request.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiffs sought insurance documents. These are discoverable. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)(A)(iv) ("[a] party must, without awaiting a **discovery** request provide to the other parties ... for inspection and copying under Rule 34, any insurance agreement under which an insurance business may be liable to satisfy all or part of a possible judgment in the action or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy the judgment."). *See also Johnson v. United States*, 2018 WL 613677688 *1 (C.D. Cal. July 10, 2018) (Compelling insurance policies of non-parties - the requested insurance policies and information are relevant and proportionate subjects that will assist the parties in making informed decisions concerning their claims and defenses.)

Defendants have indicated that there is no insurance but refuse to provide a response stating so without objections.

The objections must be waived and a compliant response provided. In a case with an underlying claim of \$23M, producing any actual insurance policies is not unduly burdensome.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As Plaintiff states above, Defendants responded that there are no insurance documents responsive to Request No. 1. On September 9, counsel for Defendants stated that they had conferred with Defendants and determined that there were no insurance documents responsive to this Request. Li Decl. ¶ 13. Plaintiff has thus been informed that Defendants are not withholding responsive documents on the

basis of the objections set forth in their response to this Request. Accordingly, Defendants do not believe there is a dispute over Request No. 1.

REQUEST No. 2:

All **DOCUMENTS** (including, but not limited to, **EMAILS** and **TEXT MESSAGES**) regarding the ownership/structure of **NELK**, **NELK USA**, and **METACARD**, **LLC**, including in by-laws, corporate minutes, shareholder percentages and filings with the California Secretary of State or any federal (Canada too), provincial, state or local entity.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST No. 2:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources. Defendants further object to the term "filings" as vague and ambiguous.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents within Defendants' possession, custody, or control sufficient to show the ownership and/or corporate structure of Nelk, Inc., Nelk USA, Inc., and Metacard, LLC.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

First, the objections, general and boilerplate, need to be withdrawn. Plaintiffs need all responsive documents. The documents regarding the ownership structure of the three corporate defendants is discoverable. "The structure of the corporation is not too complicated for a corporate deponent to be expected to discuss knowledgeably." *UMG Recordings, Inc. v. Global Eagle Entm't, Inc.*, 2014 WL 12639323 *3 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 2014). *See also Taylor v. Shippers Transport Express, Inc.*, 2013 WL 12114614 5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 11, 2013):

Corporate structures and flow charts are discovery, and not unduly burdensome. To the extent it is not clear from [defendant's] supplemental response if [defendant] has produced <u>all</u> responsive documents in its possession, custody, or control—<u>i.e.</u>, as described by plaintiff, "corporate structure flow charts applicable to the class period"—the Motion to compel a further response is granted. Along with any responsive documents, [defendant] shall provide plaintiff with a declaration, signed under penalty of perjury by a corporate officer or director, which confirms that it has produced <u>all</u> responsive documents in its possession, custody or control. Additionally, to the extent [defendant] claims that, having conducted a thorough search, it has already produced all responsive documents in its possession, custody or control, it shall provide plaintiff with a declaration to that effect, signed under penalty of perjury by a corporate officer or director.

The objections must be waived and a compliant response provided and all responsive documents provided.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST No. 3:

All **DOCUMENTS** (including, but not limited to, **EMAILS** and **TEXT MESSAGES**) identifying the roles, responsibilities, and involvement of any individual in the conception, launch, and operation of the Metacard NFT project. This includes organizational charts, internal memos, or communications describing who was in charge of finances, marketing, project development, customer relations, and other operational aspects.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST NO. 3:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents within Defendants' possession, custody, or control sufficient to identify the individuals involved in the conception, launch, and operation of the Metacard project and their respective roles and responsibilities.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff sought all documents identifying the roles, responsibilities, and involvement of any individual in the conception, launch, and operation of the Metacard NFT project. This includes organizational charts, internal memos, or communications describing who was in charge of finances, marketing, project development, customer relations, and other operational aspects. These are discoverable. Who did what for Metacard is basic discovery. There is no declaration saying it is unduly burdensome.

The promised documents have not arrived. Plaintiffs are entitled to

enough responsive documents so it is clear who had what roles, responsibilities, and involvement of any individual in the conception, launch, and operation of the Metacard NFT project. The objections must be waived and a compliant response provided and all responsive documents provided. See Hartsock v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 2014 WL 51237, *3-4 (D.S.C. Jan.7, 2014) (finding no error with the magistrate's judge's Order compelling production of six organizational charts and finding the charts to be necessary for discovering potential witnesses where defendant failed to show that the request was over broad and unduly burdensome) (citing Stambler v. Amazon.com, Inc., 2011 WL 10538668, at *8 (E.D.Tex. May 23, 2011) (finding relevant, and compelling production of, organizational charts for multiple departments)) and Cunningham v. Standard Fire Ins. Co., 2008 WL 2902621, at *2 (D.Colo. July 24, 2008) (permitting discovery of organizational charts beyond just the claims department at issue)); see also Impact, LLC v. United Rentals, Inc., 2009 WL 413713, *9 (E.D.Ark. Feb.18, 2009) (granting request for production of current nonprivileged organizational charts); Clearone Commc'n, Inc. v. Chiang, 2007 WL 4166137, *4 (D.Utah. Nov.20, 2007) (granting request for production of documents sufficient to show the organizational structure of defendant).

The objections must be waived and a compliant response provided, and the responsive documents produced.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

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As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with

the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST No. 4:

All agreements or contracts between or among any of the Defendants (including with third parties and vendors) relating to the Metacard project or the FullSend Metacard venture. This includes partnership or joint venture agreements, operating agreements for Metacard LLC, employment or consulting contracts (if any) for individuals working on the project, and any documents delineating authority or decision-making structure for the project.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST No. 4:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" agreements or contracts relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources. Defendants further object to the phrase "relating to the Metacard project or the FullSend Metacard venture," as vague and ambiguous. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

The contracts related to the Metacard project and venture tells who did what, how much they were paid. It is an easy production to prepare and highly relevant.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such

documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST No. 5:

All **DOCUMENTS** (including, but not limited to, **EMAILS** and **TEXT MESSAGES**) reflecting the initial sale of Metacard NFTs, including records of how many NFTs were sold, the price of each NFT, total funds raised (approximately \$23 million), and identification of the bank accounts or cryptocurrency wallets where the proceeds were deposited. Include transaction records (such as ETH wallet transactions) and any summaries or spreadsheets of sales results.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST NO. 5:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request

to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents within Defendants' possession, custody, or control sufficient to show how many Metacard NFTs were sold in the initial sale, the price of each Metacard, the total funds raised, and the bank accounts or cryptocurrency wallets where the sale proceeds were deposited.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

The objections are improper. There has been no privilege log to date. The responsive documents promised have not been produced. A full and complete responses, without objections, and production is necessary.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to

specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* \P 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST No. 6:

Any and all **DOCUMENTS** showing how the proceeds from the Metacard NFT sales were used or distributed. This should include bank statements, crypto wallet transaction logs, accounting ledgers, and records of any **transfers or payments** of those funds – whether to Defendants, to other individuals, or to third-party vendors. (For example, documents evidencing payments to Kyle Forgeard, John Shahidi, or any entity controlled by them from the NFT sale proceeds.)

RESPONSE TO REQUEST No. 6:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this

Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work- product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants spent the Metacard income raised from Plaintiff and the Class. The objections are improper. There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised must have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to

specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* \P 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 7:

All internal or external financial statements, budgets, or financial reports related to the Metacard project or any Defendant entity involved (e.g. profit-and-loss statements for Metacard LLC or Nelk USA, Inc., budgets outlining planned use of NFT revenue, or projections given to any stakeholders). Include any documents showing planned allocation of funds (such as if certain amounts were earmarked for events, product development, marketing, etc.).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 7:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all internal or external financial statements, budgets, or financial reports related to the Metacard project or any Defendant entity involved." Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are

irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case, including to the extent it seeks documents relating to "any Defendant entity involved" unrelated to the Metacard project. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants raised and spent the Metacard income raised from Plaintiff and the Class. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

Any privacy right for a corporation is minimal in California and balanced against the entry of a Protective Order, must be produced. "While corporations do have a right to privacy, it is not a constitutional right. The corporate right to privacy is a lesser right than that held by human beings and is not considered a fundamental right." *SCC Acquisitions, Inc. v. Sup. Ct.*, 243 Cal. App. 4th 741, 756 (2015).

"Doubts about relevance generally are resolved in favor of permitting discovery." *SCC Acquisitions, supra* at 756; *see also Hecht, Solberg, Robinson, Goldberg & Bagley LLP v. Superior Court* (2006) 137 Cal.App.4th 579, 595 (2006) (assuming the existence of a corporation's right to privacy in its financial information, but finding that the right is not an absolute bar to discovery of internal financial records).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

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Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 8:

All **DOCUMENTS** (including, but not limited to, **EMAILS** and **TEXT MESSAGES**) sufficient to show any **distribution of profits or compensation** derived from the Metacard project's funds to the Defendants or others. This includes records of salaries, bonuses, dividends, profit-sharing, draws, or any other form of payment or benefit that any Defendant (or its officers/principals) received from the project's revenue.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 8:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege,

or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources. Defendants further object to the phrase "derived from the Metacard project's funds," as vague and ambiguous.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents within Defendants' possession, custody, or control sufficient to show the distribution of profits from the Metacard sale to Defendants or others.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants raised and spent the Metacard income raised from Plaintiff and the Class. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

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Any privacy right for a corporation is minimal in California and balanced against the entry of a Protective Order, must be produced. "While corporations do have a right to privacy, it is not a constitutional right. The corporate right to privacy is a lesser right than that held by human beings and is not considered a fundamental right." *SCC Acquisitions, Inc. v. Sup. Ct.*, 243 Cal. App. 4th 741, 756 (2015).

"Doubts about relevance generally are resolved in favor of permitting discovery." *SCC Acquisitions*, *supra* at 756; *see also Hecht, Solberg, Robinson, Goldberg & Bagley LLP v. Superior Court* (2006) 137 Cal.App.4th 579, 595 (2006) (assuming the existence of a corporation's right to privacy in its financial information, but finding that the right is not an absolute bar to discovery of internal financial records).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL

5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 9:

Any and all **DOCUMENTS** (including, but not limited to, **EMAILS** and **TEXT MESSAGES**) related to expenses or investments made to fulfill promised perks or project features.

For example, receipts, invoices, or contracts for expenditures such as event venue deposits, merchandise produced for NFT holders, development of any promised software or platform, marketing costs specifically tied to promised benefits, etc. (This will show whether and how funds were actually reinvested into the project for the benefit of NFTholders.)

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 9:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work- product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this

Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources. Defendants further object to the terms "promised perks or project features" as vague and ambiguous.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants raised and spent the Metacard income raised from Plaintiff and the Class. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

Any privacy right for a corporation is minimal in California and balanced against the entry of a Protective Order, must be produced. "While corporations do

have a right to privacy, it is not a constitutional right. The corporate right to privacy is a lesser right than that held by human beings and is not considered a fundamental right." *SCC Acquisitions, Inc. v. Sup. Ct.*, 243 Cal. App. 4th 741, 756 (2015).

"Doubts about relevance generally are resolved in favor of permitting discovery." *SCC Acquisitions, supra* at 756; *see also Hecht, Solberg, Robinson, Goldberg & Bagley LLP v. Superior Court* (2006) 137 Cal.App.4th 579, 595 (2006) (assuming the existence of a corporation's right to privacy in its financial information, but finding that the right is not an absolute bar to discovery of internal financial records).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL

3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 10:

Any and all **DOCUMENTS** showing how any Metacard NFTs or related benefits were allocated. This includes lists of initial NFT allocations or a ledger of NFT holdings that identifies any NFTs that were reserved for or later transferred to any Defendant, as well as communications about reserving NFTs for the team or friends. (For example, if certain Metacard tokens were kept by the creators or given away as promotions, those records should be produced.)

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 10:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work- product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of

documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources. Defendants further object to the term "related benefits" as vague and ambiguous.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents within Defendants' possession, custody, or control sufficient to show how the Metacards were allocated.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants raised and spent the Metacard income raised from Plaintiff and the Class. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

Any privacy right for a corporation is minimal in California and balanced against the entry of a Protective Order, must be produced. "While corporations do have a right to privacy, it is not a constitutional right. The corporate right to privacy is a lesser right than that held by human beings and is not considered a fundamental right." *SCC Acquisitions, Inc. v. Sup. Ct.*, 243 Cal. App. 4th 741, 756 (2015).

"Doubts about relevance generally are resolved in favor of permitting discovery." *SCC Acquisitions, supra* at 756; *see also Hecht, Solberg, Robinson, Goldberg & Bagley LLP v. Superior Court* (2006) 137 Cal.App.4th 579, 595 (2006) (assuming the existence of a corporation's right to privacy in its financial information, but finding that the right is not an absolute bar to discovery of internal financial records).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel

was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 11:

Any and all **DOCUMENTS** of marketing and promotional content relating to Metacard, including materials disseminated publicly or internally prepared drafts. This encompasses social media posts (Twitter/X, Instagram, YouTube community posts),YouTube videos or podcast segments promoting Metacard, press releases, email newsletters, advertisements, website pages, and any other promotional documents. Include any content that describes the Metacard NFT, its features, perks, potential benefits to buyers, or any investment/value propositions.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 11:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work- product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

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Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants marketed the Metacard. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with

the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 12:

Any and all **DOCUMENTS** (including, but not limited to, **EMAILS** and **TEXT MESSAGES**) the **marketing strategy or plans** for Metacard. This includes internal presentations, strategy decks, calendars, or schedules for promotional campaigns, as well as communications among Defendants or with marketing teams about how to pitch Metacard to the public. (For example, discussions on key selling points, target audiences, timing of announcements, and any "hype" strategy.)

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 12:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object

to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work- product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources. Defendants further object to the term "plans" as vague and ambiguous.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants marketed the Metacard. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

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There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to

object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 13:

Any and all **DOCUMENTS** (including, but not limited to, **EMAILS** and **TEXT MESSAGES**) and communications between any Defendant (or their agents) and **third-party promoters or influencers** regarding Metacard. This includes communications with marketing agencies, public relations firms, online promoters, or individuals such as celebrities/influencers (e.g. any outreach to Snoop Dogg or his team regarding promotion or events, collaborations with other brands, etc.). Include any contracts or agreements for promotion and any instructions or materials provided to these promoters about what to say or emphasize.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 13:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work- product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

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Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants marketed the Metacard. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with

the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* \P 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 14:

Any versions of any "roadmap," white paper, FAQ, or similar informational documentation that was created for the Metacard project. This includes drafts and final versions of documents outlining what buyers would get by purchasing a Metacard, planned phases of the project, future ventures tied to the NFT, or any official list of promised features/perks.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 14:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any versions of any 'roadmap,' white paper, FAQ, or similar informational documentation that was created for the Metacard project." Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or

not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants marketed the Metacard. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 15:

Any and all **DOCUMENTS** (including, but not limited to, **EMAILS** and **TEXT MESSAGES**) that discuss **Metacard as an investment or lucrative opportunity**. This covers any mention of potential financial return, increased resale value, or statements like "this NFT will be a good investment," whether those statements were ultimately used in public marketing or discussed internally.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 15:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work- product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources. Defendants further object to the term "lucrative opportunity" as vague and ambiguous.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants marketed the Metacard and discussed it internally. Was it an investment? Where purchasers being sold simply a good, or an investment. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such

documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 16:

Any and all **DOCUMENTS** (including, but not limited to, **EMAILS** and **TEXT MESSAGES**) regarding planning and development of the Metacard project's promised ventures or utilities. Produce any project plans, product development documents, timelines, or status reports for the initiativesthat were supposed to come with the NFT.

For example, documents on planning exclusive events (dates, venues, logistics), developing any members-only platforms or content, organizing the \$250,000 giveaway (rules, structure, intended date), or any business ventures NFT holders were to be involved in (such as plans for a Metacard-holder exclusive business or club).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 16:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it

seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work- product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources. Defendants further object to the term "promised ventures or utilities" as vague and ambiguous.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants marketed the Metacard and discussed it internally. Was it an investment? Where purchasers being sold simply a good, or an investment. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 17:

Any and all **DOCUMENTS** identifying the team and personnel involved in executing the Metacard project. This includes lists or directories of individuals (employees, contractors, advisors) who worked on the project, along with their roles/responsibilities (e.g., project manager, community manager, developer, event coordinator).

If no formal list exists, any communications or HR documents that shed light on who was tasked with what aspect (for instance, an email assigning tasks or discussing hiring for the project).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 17:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request as duplicative of Request No. 3. Defendants further object on the grounds that this Request is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources. Defendants further object to the phrase "involved in executing" as vague and ambiguous.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents within Defendants' possession, custody, or control sufficient to show the team and personnel materially involved in executing the Metacard project.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek evidence of who was working on what parts of the project. This is duplicative in part of request 3.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 18:

Any and all **DOCUMENTS** concerning any third-party partnerships or collaborations intended to provide benefits to Metacard holders.

This includes communications or agreements with external entities for things like venuepartnerships (for meet-ups/events), merchandise suppliers (for discounted merch programs), other companies involved in "exclusive opportunities" for holders (e.g., collaborations like the "Bored Jerky" venture mentioned as abusiness opportunity for holders). Include any records of what those partnerships entailed and whether they progressed (for example, a contract or email exchange with a partner detailing how Metacard holders would get special access or equity in a venture).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 18:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work- product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of

documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants marketed the Metacard and discussed it internally. Was it an investment? Where purchasers being sold simply a good, or an investment. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this

JOINT STIPULATION RE: PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO OVERRULE GENERAL AND BOILERPLATE OBJECTIONS, COMPEL FURTHER RESPONSES TO DISCOVERY & ENTER PROTECTIVE ORDER

position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 19:

Any and all **DOCUMENTS** (including, but not limited to, **EMAILS** and **TEXT MESSAGES**) regarding communications related to the development and launch of the NFT itself.

For example, documents about the minting process, the smart contract used (and any specific features of it, such as royalty settings or holdbacks), and any platform or technology set up for Metacard holders (like a private online portal, Discord server setup details, or a planned "Metacard app"). This will show the

operational side of implementing the NFT sale and any infrastructure for delivering perks (or lack thereof).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 19:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case, including to the extent it seeks documents about "the operational side of implementing the NFT sale," the "minting process," and "the smart contract used." Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, relating to the development and launch of Metacard are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence for how the Defendants marketed the Metacard and discussed it internally. Was it an investment? Where purchasers being sold simply a good, or an investment. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have

actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 20:

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) regarding complaints, inquiries or claims from any Metacard NFT purchaser or holder regarding the Metacard NFT(s).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 20:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

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Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Other complaints are highly relevant to evidence notice.

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence of other complaints. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10,

14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 21:

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) of customer complaints, inquiries, or expressions of dissatisfaction related to Metacard.

Provide logs or compilations of complaints (if the Defendants kept track of issues raised by the community), any internal tracking of refund requests, and any analyses or reports summarizing customer sentiment or public backlash. If the Defendants moderated an online community (like a Discord or forum for Metacard holders), produce any transcripts or chat logs where significant complaints or issues are discussed (especially anywhere Defendants or their representatives responded with explanations or promises).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 21:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request as duplicative of Request No. 20. Defendants further object on the grounds that this Request is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Other complaints are highly relevant to evidence notice.

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence of other complaints. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003

WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel

was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 22:

All DOCUMENTS related to any refund or buyback program offered to Metacard holders after the sale. This includes any announcements to holders that a refund was available, documentation of the refund process (applications or forms that holders had to fill out), internal communications about setting up the refund program (discussions of offering "refund plus interest", deadlines for opting in, etc.), and records of any refunds actually issued (names or wallet addresses of holders who received a refund, amounts paid, and dates).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 22:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request

that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Documents related to any buyback, which evidences culpability is highly relevant to evidence notice.

Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence of other complaints and any buyback. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with

the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* \P 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 23:

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) reflecting the initial sale of Metacard NFTs, including records of how many NFTs were sold, the price of each NFT, total funds raised (approximately \$23 million), and identification of the bank accounts or cryptocurrency wallets where the proceeds were deposited. Include transaction records (such as ETH wallet transactions) and any summaries or spreadsheets of sales results.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 23:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request as duplicative of Request No. 5. Defendants further object on the grounds that this Request is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the

extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents within Defendants' possession, custody, or control sufficient to show how many Metacard NFTs were sold in the initial sale, the price of each Metacard, the total funds raised, and the bank accounts or cryptocurrency wallets where the sale proceeds were deposited.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

This is similar to request number five, and the reasons there stand here.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 24:

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) regarding by laws, corporate minutes or intental authority of communications with Metacard holders regarding post-sale updates or changes. For instance, if Defendants sent messages like "We're still working on X feature" or "Due to unforeseen issues, the promised Y will be delayed," produce those communications. Also, if any holders responded to such messages with further questions or threats of legal action and Defendants replied, include those as well. Essentially, any dialogue between Defendants and customers about the project's status, promises, or dissatisfaction should be captured.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 24:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the

needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources. Defendants further object to the term "intental authority," as unclear in meaning, vague, and ambiguous, and to the phrase "post- sale updates or changes," as vague and ambiguous.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, reflecting communications with Metacard holders regarding post-sale updates or changes that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Corporate minutes discussing the Metacards are highly relevant. Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence and discussions during corporate meetings pertaining to the Metacards. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." *Thomas v. IEM, Inc.*, 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); *see also* D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to

object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 26:

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) of disclaimers, terms of service, user agreements, or purchase terms provided to or agreed by Metacard purchasers. This includes the text of any terms on the website or platform where the NFTs were sold (e.g., a terms and conditions page or popup), any disclaimer language about what the NFT does or does not guarantee, and any updates to those terms over time. If the sale platform (like a website or Open Sea listing) had written descriptions, produce those descriptions as well, particularly if they contain cautionary language or conditional language about the perks.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 26:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

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JOINT STIPULATION RE: PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO OVERRULE GENERAL AND BOILERPLATE OBJECTIONS, COMPEL FURTHER RESPONSES TO DISCOVERY & ENTER PROTECTIVE ORDER

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents within Defendants' possession, custody, or control sufficient to show the disclaimers, terms of service, user agreements, or purchase terms provided to or agreed by Metacard purchasers.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Defendants are likely to assert defenses that Plaintiff or class members were warned. Such language, and documents about its inclusion need to be producted.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. *See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park*, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 27:

Any and all DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) related to corporate minutes, resolutions, by laws or operating agreements pertaining to the authorization to operate the Metacard project.

Also, any meeting minutes or resolutions of NELK that reference the Metacard project (for instance, board meeting minutes approving the NFT launch or allocating funds).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 27:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources. Defendants further object to the phrase "pertaining to the authorization to operate the Metacard project" as vague and ambiguous.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will search for and produce non-privileged Documents, if any, responsive to the Request

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that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control, subject to a reasonable, good 2 faith search pursuant to an agreed-upon protocol.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Corporate minutes discussing the Metacards are highly relevant. Plaintiff is entitled to seek corroborating evidence and discussions during corporate meetings pertaining to the Metacards. The objections are improper.

There has been no declaration regarding how this request is unduly burdensome. "[A]ssertions of a burden without specific estimates of staff hours needed to comply are typically rejected." Thomas v. IEM, Inc., 2008 WL 695230, at *3 (M.D. La. Mar. 12, 2008); see also D.L. v. District of Columbia, 251 F.R.D. 38, 46 (D.D.C. 2008); Gabe Staino Motors, Inc. v. Volkswagen of America, 2003 WL 25666135, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2003).

No declaration has been produced in support of the other general or boilerplate objections.

There has been no privilege log to date. No responsive documents promised have been produced. The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

A further response is necessary, without objections, except attorney client or work product privileges accompanying a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in their response to this Request, Defendants agreed to search for and produce responsive non-privileged Documents subject to their general and specific objections. During the parties' conferences, Defendants reiterated this position and stated that they would negotiate custodians and search parameters with Plaintiff, and additionally, that they would confer after documents are produced if Plaintiff believes there to be any deficiencies with the production. Li Decl. ¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production, and that they would supplement their response if necessary to

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specify which documents were withheld and the basis for withholding such documents. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Because Defendants have agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

Defendants' objections need not be waived. See Forsyth v. City of Buena Park, 2015 WL 13757344, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) ("It is permissible to object to part of a request while responding to the non-objectionable portions.").

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 28:

Any and all DOCUMENTS with or submissions to regulatory authorities regarding the Metacard NFT project. This includes any inquiries received from agencies (SEC, state Attorney General, FTC, etc.) and the responses, or any proactive filings/notifications the Defendants made (if any). If none exist, that fact will be apparent, but if Defendants were contacted by regulators or sought to register any aspect (like filing something for a sweepstakes permit for the giveaway or a securities exemption), those documents should be produced.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 28:

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request because it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client

privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "any and all" Documents relating to the Request. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are public and therefore equally available to Plaintiff, or that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources. Defendants further object to the statement "If none exist, that fact will be apparent," as Plaintiff's representation, and Defendants' response to this Request should not be construed as agreement with Plaintiff's representation.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants state that there are no Documents responsive to this Request.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

If no responsive documents exist, then simply state that and why (they never exists, destroyed, etc.) The response does not tell what requested documents are being withheld and not identified behind the objections pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

As set forth in Defendants' response to this Request, there are no documents responsive to this Request. Defendants are not withholding responsive documents on the basis of the objections set forth in their response to this Request. Accordingly, Defendants do not believe there is a dispute over Request No. 28.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 29 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 28):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by John Shahidi regarding the Metacard NFT

Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 29 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 28):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] John Shahidi regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, John Shahidi to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Shahidi is a named defendant and director/executive with the corporate Defendants. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Shahidi related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

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These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Shahidi in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Plaintiff's Request for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from Mr. Shahidi is overly broad and unduly burdensome. *See Rojas v. Bosch Solar Energy Corp.*, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 28, 2020) (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Request improperly attempts to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating search parameters to identify documents responsive to specific Requests.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to this Request, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id*.¶ 15. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents responsive to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the

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producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"): ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 30 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 29):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Kyle Forgeard regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 30 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 29):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Kyle Forgeard regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such

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documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Kyle Forgeard to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Forgeard is a named defendant and director/executive with the corporate Defendants. The request seeks any documents sent by, or sent to Mr. Forgeard related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Forgeard in response to other requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Plaintiff's Request for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from Mr. Forgeard is overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Request improperly attempts to circumvent the accepted discovery

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process of negotiating search parameters to identify documents responsive to specific Requests.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to this Request, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.*¶ 15. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents responsive to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 31 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 30):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Sam Shahidi regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 31 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 30):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks

"all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Sam Shahidi regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Sam Shahidi to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Shahidi is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Shahidi related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Shahidi in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the

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objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC

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v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. Id. ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months

until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 32 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 31):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Jesse Sebastiani regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 32 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 31):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Jesse Sebastiani regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

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Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Jesse Sebastiani to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Sebastiani is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Sebastiani related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Sebastiani in response to other requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

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First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

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During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 33 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 32):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Stephen DeLeonardis regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

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RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 33 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 32):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Stephen DeLeonardis regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Stephen DeLeonardis to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. DeLeonardis is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. DeLeonardis related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

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These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. DeLeonardis in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

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Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

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Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact

discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 34 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 33):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Arthur Kulik regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 34 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 33):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Arthur Kulik regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or

any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Arthur Kulik to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Kulik is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Kulik related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Kulik in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

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Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information

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not in its care, custody, or control"). 1

> Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

> During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. Id. ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 35 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 34):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Alex DiTommaso regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post- sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 35 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 34):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Alex DiTommaso regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Alex DiTommaso to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. DiTommaso is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. DiTommaso related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. DiTommaso in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not

describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated

that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 36 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 35):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Drew Hill regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 36 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 35):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Drew Hill regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis

that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Drew Hill to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Hill is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Hill related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Hill in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

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Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. *See Welland Indus. LLC* v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30,

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2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); *Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman*, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. Id. ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel

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was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

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All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Phil Front regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 37 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 37 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 36):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by [,] Phil Front regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Phil Front to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Front is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Front related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Front in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be

produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any

documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 38 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 37):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Lauren Avery regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 38 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 37):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Lauren Avery regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity.

Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Lauren Avery to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Ms. Avery is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Ms. Avery related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Ms. Avery in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers

Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. Id. ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. Id. ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

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<u>38):</u>

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Adrian Verdault regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post- sale.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 39 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 39 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 38):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Adrian Verdault regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Adrian Verdault to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Verdault is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Verdault related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Verdault in response to other requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be

produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any

documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 40 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 39):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Matt Ellis regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 40 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 39):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Matt Ellis regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity.

Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Matt Ellis to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Ellis is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Ellis related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Ellis in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

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Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers

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Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. Id. ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. Id. ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 41 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 40):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Jason Erne regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 41 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 40):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Jason Erne regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Jason Erne to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Erne is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Erne related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Erne in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be

produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any

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documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. Id. ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 42 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 41):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Eric Cadieux regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 42 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 41):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Eric Cadieux regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity.

Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Eric Cadieux to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Cadieux is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Cadieux related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Cadieux in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers

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Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

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Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. Id. ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. Id. ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 43 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 42):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Salim Sirur regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 43 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 42):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Salim Sirur regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Salim Sirur to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Sirur is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Sirur related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Sirur in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be

produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any

documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 44 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 43):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Aaron Steinberg regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 44 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 43):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Aaron Steinberg regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity.

Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Aaron Steinberg to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Steinberg is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Steinberg related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Steinberg in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers

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Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. Id. ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. Id. ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 45 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 44):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Sean Haney regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 45 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 44):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Sean Haney regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Sean Haney to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Haney is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Haney related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Haney in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be

produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any

documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 46 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 45):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Gabriel Poncio regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 46 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 45):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Gabriel Poncio regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity.

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Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Gabriel Poncio to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Poncio is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Poncio related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Poncio in response to other requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

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Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers

Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

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Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. Id. ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. Id. ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 47 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 46):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Tyler Chaffee regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 47 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 46):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Tyler Chaffee regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Tyler Chaffee to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Chaffee is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Chaffee related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Chaffee in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be

produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any

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documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. Id. ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 48 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 47):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Cousin Jay regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 48 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 47):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Cousin Jay regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that the person to whom "Cousin Jay" refers is ambiguous. Defendants further

object to this Request because it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, "Cousin Jay" to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Jay is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Jay related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Jay in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. *See Welland Indus. LLC* v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30,

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2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); *Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman*, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. Id. ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel

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was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 49 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 48):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Alex Lawrence regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post- sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 49 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 48):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Alex Lawrence regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Alex Lawrence to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Lawrence is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Lawrence related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Lawrence in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be

produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any

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documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 50 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 49):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Daryl Boodhoo regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 50 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 49):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Daryl Boodhoo regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity.

Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Daryl Boodhoo to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Boodhoo is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Boodhoo related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Boodhoo in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

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Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers

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Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. Id. ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. Id. ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 51 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 50):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Nafis Etemadi regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 51 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 50):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Nafis Etemadi regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Nafis Etemadi to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Etemadi is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Etemadi related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Etemadi in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be

produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any

documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 52 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 51):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Austin Ermes regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 52 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED ASREQUEST NO. 51):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Austin Ermes regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity.

Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Austin Ermes to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Ermes is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Ermes related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Ermes in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers

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Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

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Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. Id. ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. Id. ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 53 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 52):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Alberto Morales regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 53 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 52):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Alberto Morales regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Alberto Morales to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Morales is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Morales related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Morales in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be

produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any

documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 54 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 53):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Courtney Lorenz regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION No. 54 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 53):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by[,] Courtney Lorenz regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable

particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Courtney Lorenz to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Ms. Lorenz is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Ms. Lorenz related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Ms. Lorenz in response to **other** requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

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Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. *See Welland Indus. LLC* v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30,

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2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); *Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman*, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. Id. ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. See Thunder Studios, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); ViaSat, Inc., 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); Scanlon, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); Grigsby, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel

was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 55 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST NO. 54):

All DOCUMENTS (including, but not limited to, EMAILS and TEXT MESSAGES) sent to, or received by Alex Steele regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky. This includes emails, text messages, internal chat logs (e.g., Slack or Discord servers used by the team), or memoranda from the project's inception through post-sale.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 55 (INCORRECTLY NUMBERED AS REQUEST No. 54):

In addition to their General Objections, Defendants specifically object to this Request on the grounds that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome because it seeks "all" Documents "sent to, or received by [,] Alex Steele regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky." Defendants further object to this Request on the basis that it fails to identify the requested documents with reasonable particularity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents that are irrelevant or not proportional to the needs of the case. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents or information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, the common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, protection, or immunity. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that it seeks documents outside Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants further object to this Request to the extent that such documents or information are duplicative or cumulative of documents or information that have already been produced to Plaintiff by other sources.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Defendants will produce any Documents sent to, or received by, Alex Steele to the extent such Documents are within the scope of Defendants' agreed-upon production in response to the other Requests.

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LEGAL AND FACTUAL REASONS WHY A FURTHER RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

Mr. Steele is an employee or agent of Defendants and involved with the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The request seeks any documents sent by or sent to Mr. Steele related to the Metacard NFT or Bored Jerky project. The Bored Jerky project was offered as an out to Metacard purchasers three years later.

These areas of inquiry are discoverable in this case. There was no declaration regarding how unduly burdensome or difficult this would be, just a vague promise to subsequently produce a document sent to or received by Mr. Steele in response to other requests. That is also after all the objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C) ("An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection."). There is no way for Plaintiff or the Court to know if any documents are being withheld or not identified based on the objections or the responses.

Defendant's refuse to indicate whether or not this witness is a third party, who would be subject to a subpoena per Rule 45.

Defendants need to provide a response that all documents, except privileged documents, are being produced, along with a privilege log.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Request Nos. 31 through 55 broadly seek all documents "regarding the Metacard NFT Project and/or Bored Jerky" from various individuals, some of whom had nothing to do with Metacard or Bored Jerky, and some of whom are not even employees or agents of Defendants. These overly broad, generalized Requests are wholly improper.

First, Plaintiff's Requests for all documents with potential relevance to the subject matter of this litigation from a particular individual are overly broad and unduly burdensome. See Rojas, 2020 WL 8617414, at *2 (sweeping requests for "all documents" and "all communications" relating to a variety of topics do not describe with "reasonable particularity" what categories of documents should be

produced). Plaintiff's Requests improperly attempt to circumvent the accepted discovery process of negotiating document custodians, collecting documents from the agreed-upon custodians, and conducting searches for responsive documents within the custodial files using negotiated search parameters.

Second, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who had no involvement with Metacard or Bored Jerky and are therefore wholly irrelevant to this litigation. Defendants should not be compelled to collect documents from such individuals, as that would impose an unreasonable burden disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Third, Plaintiff requests documents from individuals who are outside of the Defendants' control. Defendants cannot be compelled to search for or produce documents outside of their possession, custody, or control. See Welland Indus. LLC v. De Well Container Shipping, Inc., 2025 WL 1421277, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2025) (denying request to compel because parties "cannot be compelled to provide documents that are not within its possession, custody, or control."); Travelers Indem. Co. v. Goldman, 2020 WL 5372108, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 8, 2020) (court "cannot compel Defendant to produce or answer about documents or information not in its care, custody, or control").

Fourth, Defendants have no obligation to identify whether the individuals named in Request Nos. 31 through 55 are third parties, and Defendants' initial disclosures—which the parties agreed to exchange after resolution of the motion to dismiss—will clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents.

During the parties' conferences, Defendants proposed that this issue could be resolved because, as set forth in Defendants' response to Request Nos. 31 through 55, Defendants will produce any responsive documents within the scope of production in response to other Requests. Li Decl. ¶¶ 10, 14. Defendants also stated that they would provide a privilege log associated with the production if any

documents were withheld on the basis of privilege. *Id.* ¶ 15. Further, Defendants stated that their initial disclosures would clarify which individuals are relevant witnesses and which individuals are Defendants' agents. *Id.* ¶ 14. Because Defendants agreed to produce documents in response to this Request before the fact discovery cut-off in June 2026, and the parties agreed that initial disclosures would not be exchanged until after the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff's dispute over this Request is premature and should be denied. *See Thunder Studios*, 2018 WL 5099748, at *1 (denying motion to compel where "the producing parties have actually agreed to produce all responsive documents"); *ViaSat, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3467413, at *7 (dispute was not ripe until plaintiffs produced the documents that they "already offered to produce"); *Scanlon*, 2020 WL 7360543, at *4 (motion to compel document production was premature when the parties still had 1.5 months until the discovery cut-off); *Grigsby*, 2015 WL 1671257, at *3 (motion to compel was premature where deadline to respond had not elapsed).

VII. PROTECTIVE ORDER

PLAINTIFF'S TEXT RE: LAST CLAUSE IN DISPUTE

After the final disposition of this Action, as defined in paragraph 4, within 60 days of a written request by the Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. Designating Party's counsel agrees to maintain records for five years after the written request. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other

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format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

Any willful violation of the Order may be punished by civil or criminal contempt proceedings, financial or evidentiary sanctions, reference to disciplinary authorities, or other appropriate action at the discretion of the Court.

DEFENDANTS' TEXT RE: LAST CLAUSE IN DISPUTE

After the final disposition of this Action, as defined in paragraph 4, within 60 days of a written request by the Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival

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2 Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

Any willful violation of the Order may be punished by civil or criminal contempt proceedings, financial or evidentiary sanctions, reference to disciplinary authorities, or other appropriate action at the discretion of the Court.

copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective

PLAINTIFF'S POSITION

Plaintiff simply wants to make sure documents that are part of the file are maintained properly after the case. As a compromise, Plaintiff suggested that Defendants hold onto the documents, rather than Plaintiff.

DEFENDANTS' POSITION:

Plaintiff's proposed addition to the protective order seeks to impose an obligation on Defendants' counsel that goes beyond any obligation required by law. Specifically, Plaintiff seeks to require Defendants' counsel to retain Defendants' documents for five years after the final disposition of this action. In other words, Plaintiff seeks to govern how Defendants' counsel manages its obligations to its own clients. Plaintiff cannot cite to a single authority showing that imposing such an obligation on a counterparty is proper. During the parties' conferences, Defendants stated that Plaintiff's proposed addition should not be included in the protective order because each party's counsel could manage its own client document retention decisions. Li Decl. ¶ 17.

VIII. PLAINTIFF'S CONCLUSION:

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully request that this Court issue an Order that Defendants provide amended further responses to interrogatories 2, 3, 7 and 8, and requests for production of documents numbers 1 to 24, and 26 to 54, without non privilege objections within (10) days, any privilege log (for attorney client or attorney work product privilege), along with all responsive documents, and entry of a Protective Order regarding maintaining documents post litigation with Plaintiff's compromise, along with all responsive documents

LOCAL RULE5-4.3.4(a)(2)(i) CERTIFICATION

The undersigned attests that all other signatories listed above on whose behalf this filing is submitted concur in the filing's content and have authorized the filing.

/s/ John P. Kristensen

John P. Kristensen

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JOINT STIPULATION RE: PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO OVERRULE GENERAL AND BOILERPLATE

OBJECTIONS, COMPEL FURTHER RESPONSES TO DISCOVERY & ENTER PROTECTIVE ORDER

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I certify that on Tuesday, September 23, 2025, a true and correct copy of the attached JOINT STIPULATION RE: PLAINTIFF'S MOTION OVERRULE GENERAL AND BOILERPLATE OBJECTIONS, COMPEL FURTHER RESPONSES TO DISCOVERY & ENTER PROTECTIVE **ORDER**, was served via CM/ECF to all participants of record, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5: /s/ John P. Kristensen John P. Kristensen